Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

## Camp 27 / Jadimura, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 27 / Jadimura where 106 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.
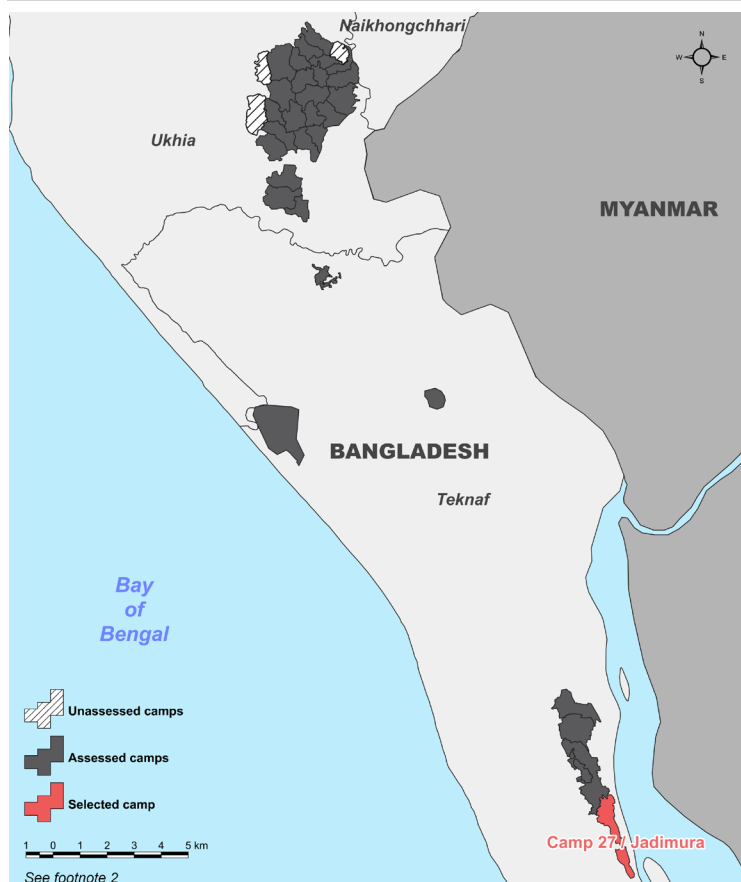
Population in camp (individuals)[1]: 13,005

Population in camp (families)[1]: 2,891

33.2	Average age of respondent	**49%** of respondents were female
4.7	Average household size	**51%** of refugees are under age 18

👫 Demographics

Composition of surveyed households

Male		65+ years		Female
1%		65+ years	0%	
15%		25-64 years	17%	
8%		18-24 years	8%	
3%		15-17 years	4%	
3%		12-14 years	2%	
9%		6-11 years	9%	
4%		3-5 years	9%	
4%		0-2 years	4%	
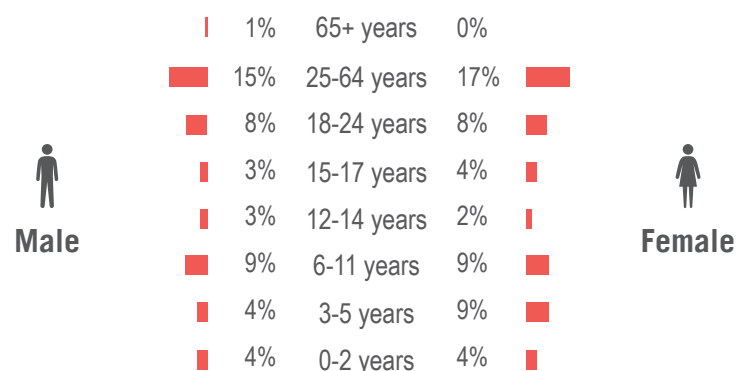
96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

55% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

42% of heads of households were female

37% of households with pregnant or lactating women

34% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

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1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
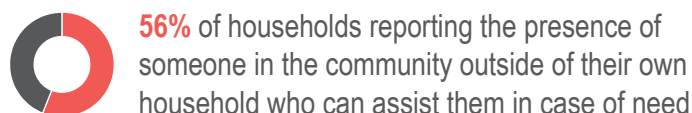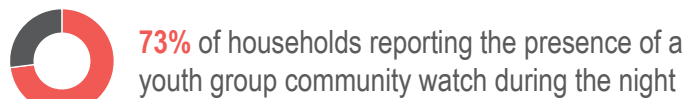3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

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Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

	Boys			Girls	
60%	Kidnapping	①	Kidnapping	63%	
38%	Armed group recruitment	②	Sexual violence	44%	
31%	Violence within community	③	Child marriage	20%	

73% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

56% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	95%
Local government	4%
UN or NGO staff	4%

75% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp
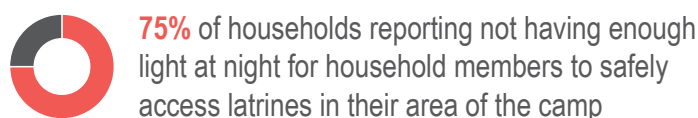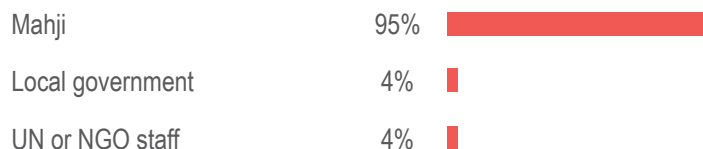
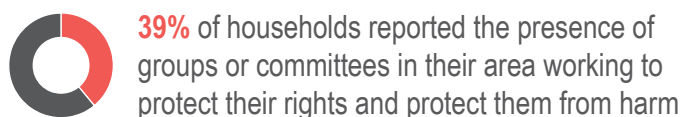**% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]**

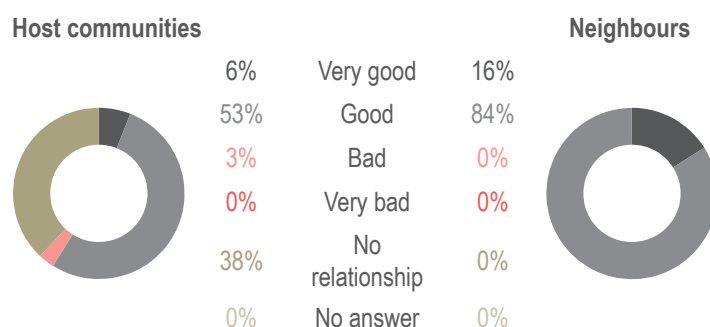|	
12-17 years	4%
18+ years	4%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
0%	3-5 yrs	11%
25%	6-14 yrs	11%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]
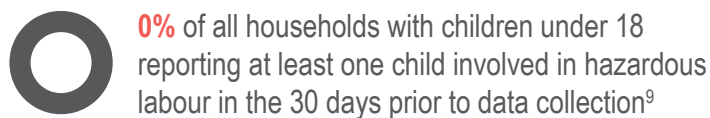
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
78%	No area unsafe	①	Latrines	44%
11%	Do not know	②	Bathing areas	42%
8%	Water points	③	Water points	42%

Boys			Girls	
39%	Latrines	①	Latrines	67%
33%	No area unsafe	②	Water points	59%
30%	Market	③	Bathing areas	59%

39% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
6%	Very good	16%
53%	Good	84%
3%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
38%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018
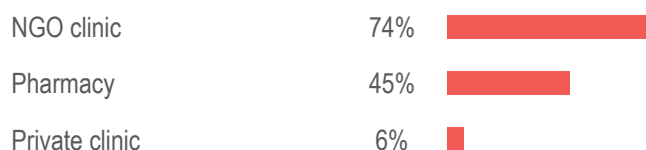## Camp 27 / Jadimura, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

⚕ Health

81% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

97% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	74%
Pharmacy	45%
Private clinic	6%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	42%
Supplies unavailable	30%
Treatment unavailable	27%
Clinic too far	25%
Poor staff behaviour	10%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

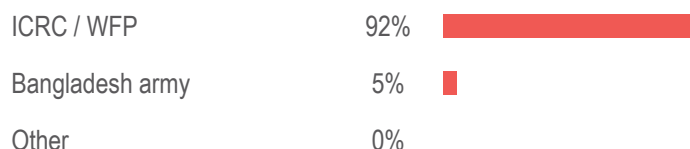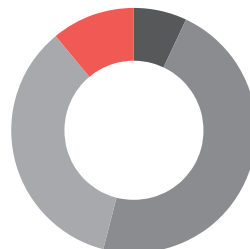|	
Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	5%
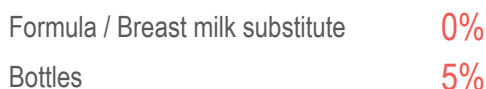
🌾 Food Security

98% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	92%
Bangladesh army	5%
Other	0%

99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

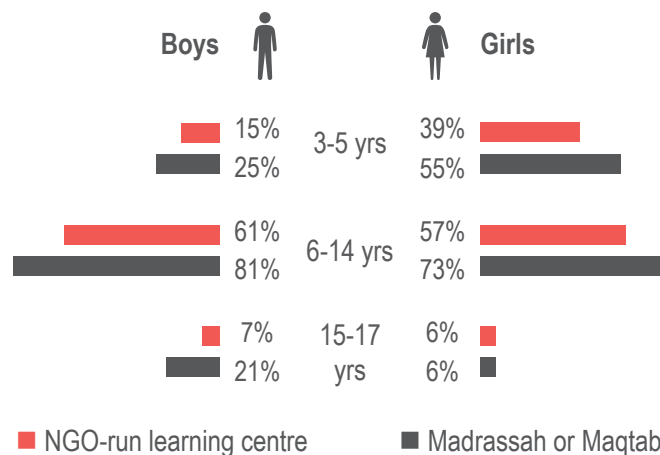|	
7%	<5 min
47%	5-15 min
35%	15-30 min
11%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

📖 Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]

| Boys 👨		Girls 👩
15%	3-5 yrs	39%
25%		55%
61%	6-14 yrs	57%
81%		73%
7%	15-17 yrs	6%
21%		6%

■ NGO-run learning centre   ■ Madrassah or Maqtab

🏠 Shelter & Non-Food Items

65% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

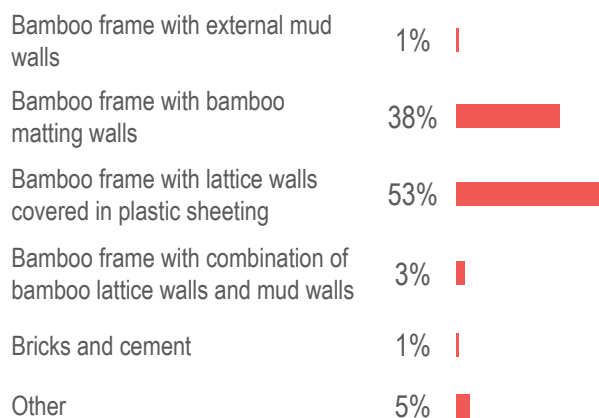|			
4%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
6%	Roof destroyed	3%	Wall destroyed
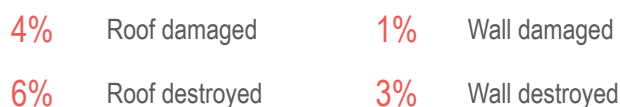
4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
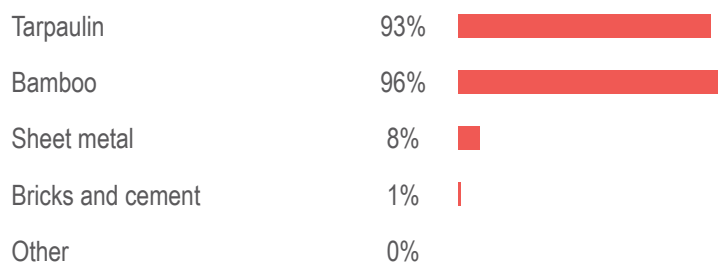11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

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% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	1%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	38%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	53%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	3%
Bricks and cement	1%
Other	5%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	93%
Bamboo	96%
Sheet metal	8%
Bricks and cement	1%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

Windows			Ventilation mesh
0%	3+	1%	
3%	2	0%	
31%	1	24%	
66%	0	75%	
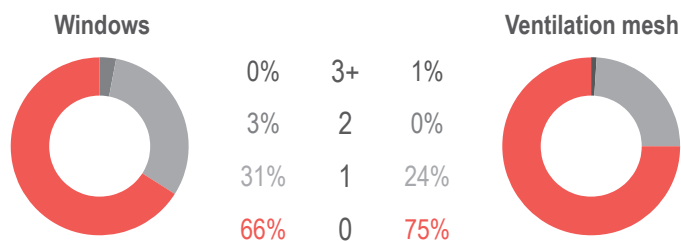
% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	42%
Kitchen set	97%
Floor mat	99%
Cooking stove	95%
None	1%
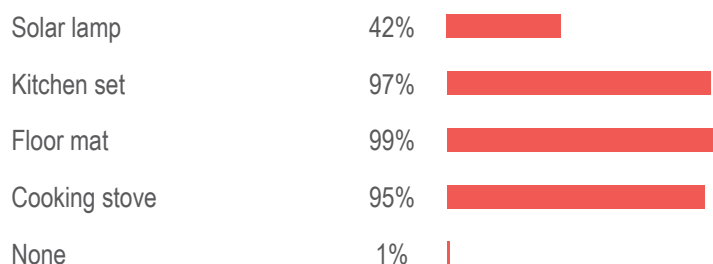
87% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

**% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]**

Kitchen set	70%
Cooking stove	63%
Fuel	58%
Solar lamp	52%
Portable lamp	27%
Umbrella	11%
Clothes - Children	5%
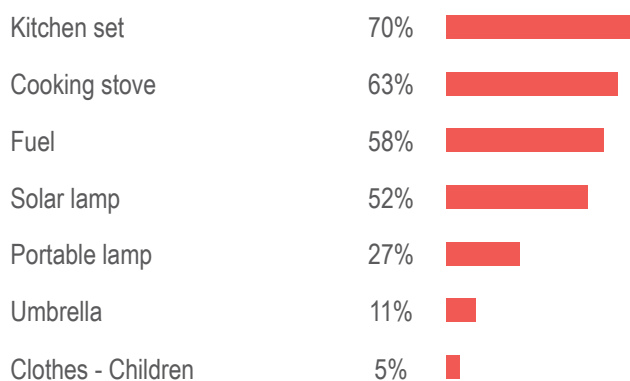
Site Management

53% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	90%
Stay in shelter	58%
Evacuate shelter	45%
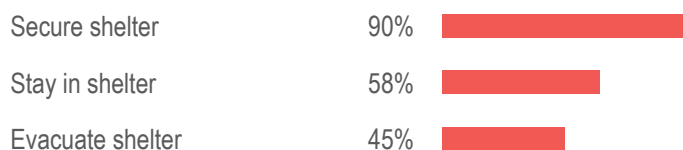
Communication with Communities

57% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	67%
Mahji	33%
Complaint box	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
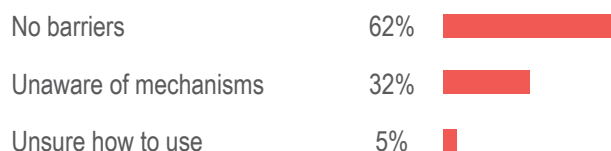16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

97% of households that reported using complaint/feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	62%	
Unaware of mechanisms	32%	
Unsure how to use	5%	

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

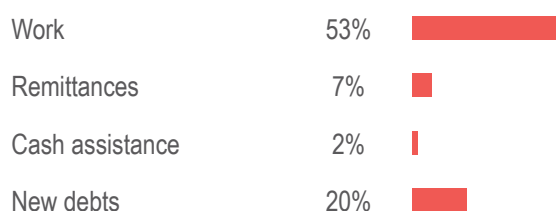|		
Phone	88%	
Radio	15%	
Television	12%	
WhatsApp	12%	
Imo (instant messaging app)	14%	
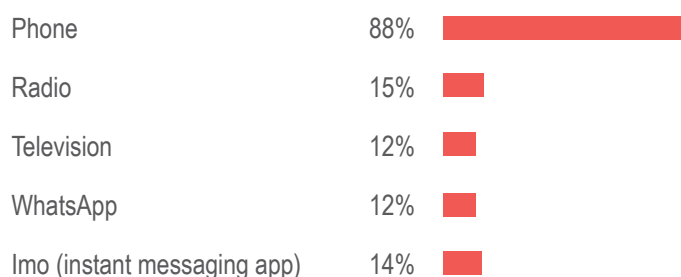
💰 Livelihoods

53% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

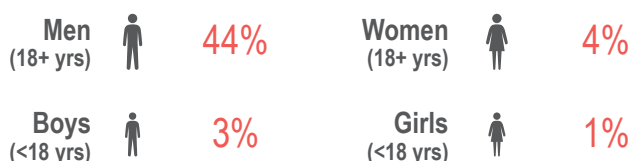**% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]**

Work	53%	
Remittances	7%	
Cash assistance	2%	
New debts	20%	

1,500 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	44%	Women (18+ yrs)	4%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

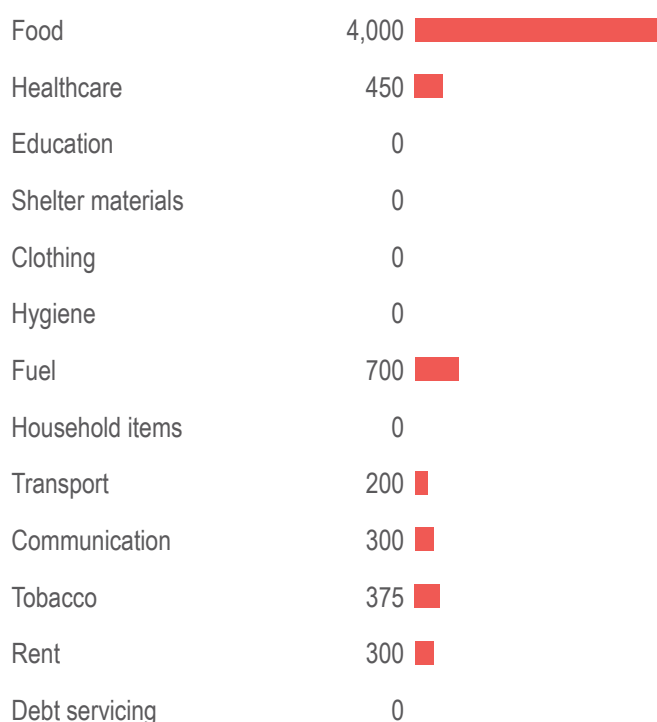|		
Restaurant	36%	
Construction / Manual labour	8%	
NGO volunteer	4%	
Domestic work	2%	
Agriculture or livestock	2%	

8% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

56% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000	
Healthcare	450	
Education	0	
Shelter materials	0	
Clothing	0	
Hygiene	0	
Fuel	700	
Household items	0	
Transport	200	
Communication	300	
Tobacco	375	
Rent	300	
Debt servicing	0	

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown